

BRITAIN PLEDGED TO DEFEND FRANCE FROM GERMAN ATTACK

of the largest groups in the Chamber in order to meet their view of the situation. Owing to the fact that no vote was taken in the Chamber yesterday M. Poincaré was unable to judge exactly where a majority lay.

Influential groups of those favoring a strict policy toward Germany were reported as insisting that Minister of War Barthou in M. Briand's Cabinet be retained in that office, while M. Poincaré himself is said to be in favor of Andre Maginot, Minister of Defense in M. Briand's Cabinet, for that position.

One thing appeared certain to day, namely, that four Under Secretaries of State are slated to disappear, among them the Under Secretary of State for Sports, M. Poincaré's new Cabinet's first appearance before the Chamber is scheduled for Jan. 19, when he will read his programme and request a vote of confidence.

FULL DECISIONS AT CANNES WILL BE CARRIED OUT

Lloyd George to See Millerand in Hope of Saving Defensive Alliance.

CANNES, Jan. 13 (Associated Press).—The Supreme Council this morning examined the situation created by the departure of the French delegation and ruled that decisions on which a complete agreement had been reached should become operative, especially that regarding the Geneva Conference, for which Premier Bonomi of Italy was charged to issue invitations. The date was fixed as March 8.

Prime Minister Lloyd George read to the members a telegram from M. Briand giving notice of his resignation from the French Premiership, and the council charged him with the duty of telegraphing M. Briand, expressing regrets at his resignation and the interruption of the negotiations.

The British Premier to-day telegraphed to Millerand at Paris, asking the French President and Raymond Poincaré, who was trying to form a new Ministry, would meet him in Paris to-morrow to confer on the proposed Anglo-French Defensive Alliance and other questions of mutual interest. Lloyd George is not going to let the Supreme Council Conference be written down a complete failure if it is humanly possible to avoid it. He will leave for the French capital to-night.

The British believe they have gone so far toward arranging a defensive pact with France that it should be pushed through and agreed to by the new Government in France when one is formed.

DELAY GRANTED ON REPARATIONS

Germany Must Pay 31,000,000 Gold Marks Daily Until New Plan Is Made.

CANNES, Jan. 13.—A provisional moratorium for Germany was decided upon by the Reparation Committee of the Supreme Council before its adjournment. Germany will not have to pay the 500,000,000 to 700,000,000 gold marks, originally demanded, or Jan. 15, but must present a new plan for payment. Guarantees of financial reform must also be given by the Germans.

While the provisional moratorium is in effect, pending a new arrangement for payments, the Germans must pay 31,000,000 gold marks each ten days. This is designed to assist the Germans in arriving at a new plan for payments.

CHINA WILL OPEN ALL KIAOCHOW

Agrees to Commerce With All Nations on Equal Terms in That Territory.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (Associated Press).—The port of Tientsin and the entire Kiaochow leased territory would be opened by China to the commerce of all nations on equal terms under an agreement reached by the Chinese and Japanese Arms Delegations to-day in continuing their conversations over the Shantung controversy.

BOOTLEGGERS ARE MODEL SALESMEN, HARVARD TEACHES

Business Lecturer Says Those in Illegitimate Pursuits Have Noteworthy Technique.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 13. Bootleggers were set up as models in salesmanship before students of the graduate school of business administration at Harvard to-day.

William Maxwell, First Vice President of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., in a lecture before the class in sales management, said:

"It is noteworthy that salesmen engaged in illegitimate pursuits, such as bootleggers, confidence men and the men who sell worthless securities, are for the most part closer students of salesmanship than the salesmen who are engaged in selling meritorious articles. Whatever the reason may be, the fact remains that the 'graffer' will ordinarily plan his 'approach' and the subsequent steps of a sale much more carefully than the average legitimate salesman considers necessary."

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TREATY OF CANNES EDGES BRITAIN TO DEFEND FRANCE FROM ATTACKS BY GERMANY

Text of Proposed Alliance Arranged by Briand Is Made Public.

GIVES "IMMEDIATE" AID.

Dominions Are Not Included in Promise, Unless They Agree to Help.

The preamble to the treaty recites Germany's two invasions of France, the present devastation, and the reasons for protecting France in the interests of European and world peace. It quotes articles 42, 43 and 44 of the Treaty of Versailles, restricting Germany's fortification rights in the Rhine region, and forbidding the maintenance of armed forces in the specified territory, and remarks that these provisions may not suffice for French protection. Then follows the treaty itself, the text of which reads:

"His Britannic Majesty and the President of the French Republic . . . have agreed to the following provisions:

"Article 1.—In case of direct and unprovoked aggression against the territory of France by Germany, Great Britain will place herself immediately at the side of France with her naval, military and aerial forces.

"Article 2.—The high contracting parties affirm anew their common interest in Articles 42, 43 and 44 of the Treaty of Versailles and will act together should there be menace of violation of any of the aforesaid articles, or if doubt arose as to their interpretation.

"Article 3.—The high contracting parties further bind themselves to act together in case of military, naval or aerial measures incompatible with the Treaty of Versailles taken by Germany.

"Article 4.—The present treaty does not impose any obligation upon any of the dominions of the British Empire unless and until it has been approved by the interested dominion."

"Article 5.—The present treaty shall remain in force during a period of ten years and will be renewable at the end of that period by common agreement."

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BRAND'S ACTION FORCES SHOWDOWN ALL OVER EUROPE

(Continued From First Page.)

Whichever way it turns out, the judgment here is that the Cabinet crisis in France clears the air and ends the period of uncertainty between the two major groups in French politics who have permitted the intricacies of their quarrel to reach even to the Washington Conference on Armament.

Fortunately for the United States Government it had not accepted the invitation to attend the economic conference at Geneva. M. Briand made it clear to the French chamber that America would come into the conference, but he was simply anticipating certain acceptance when he used the phrase "America has agreed." The truth is the United States informally indicated her intention of joining an economic conference, but wanted to know more of the programme and scope of the conference before announcing official acceptance.

As it is now, the United States finds itself in an even more invidious mood. If the Poincaré group means to insist on the letter of the Versailles treaty and use military force to make Germany pay her obligations, American participation in the Geneva meeting is unthinkable. In a sense the new Poincaré Ministry in France will find alongside the Government of Great Britain another powerful government—the United States—in examining the practical aspects of economic reconstruction.

It would not be surprising if the bringing of America into the Geneva Conference was the very first stumbling block the Poincaré party would encounter. The United States must be convinced that the Geneva meeting actually intends to relieve the economic distress of Europe before attendance will be assured. And it is the fundamental belief of the officials here that German reparation payments must be adjusted before anything feasible can be considered along other economic lines.

Another factor which is expected to moderate the Poincaré policies and show the new party what Briand was up against is the British attitude toward Germany. The growing commercial friendship between Germany and Britain was the first source of Anglo-French discord. Prime Minister

ter Lloyd George did not hesitate to show France that if the latter insisted upon a policy that might bankrupt Germany, the British would not play along with the French but would come to the moral support of Germany.

It is an open secret that American officials concur in the view of Lloyd George and that the moral support of America and Great Britain will be found on the side of Germany in the reparations controversies of the immediate future. Premier Briand tried to hold it off by closer relations with Britain and a modified policy on reparations. His opponents called this a surrender. He gave up the fight by resigning and permitting his political opponents to try their hand. When they come face to face with all the factors—the British leaning toward Germany and Russia—the American concurrence in the British views on European economic reconstruction and the tendency of the largest creditor nation in the world, the United States, to stand aloof while France gropes for a stable policy, the universal conviction here is that France will make her view point conform to that of the other powers and the day of world reconstruction will then be hastened.

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BREAK IN SUGAR FORCES FAILURE FOR \$5,000,000

Receiver Named for Sugar Products Co. With Holdings in Many Countries.

The recent drop in the price of sugar is given as the reason for the appointment to-day of a receiver by Federal Judge Julian Mack for the Sugar Products Company of No. 25 Broadway. The petitioner is the Inter-Ocean Oil Company. It is stated that the liabilities of the concern exceed \$5,000,000. The assets are not listed but are said to be large, consisting of plantations, barges, tank lines and other properties. Robert Zeld, a lawyer, was appointed receiver with a bond of \$10,000.

The company, it is reported, has 25,000 shares of stock, but has large holdings in other concerns, in addition to its properties in Cuba, Hayti, Santo Domingo, Porto Rico, the Bahamas and elsewhere.

The company is said to own the Pure Cane Molasses Company, the Sugar Cane Molasses Company, the Steamship Julius Tessler Corporation, the Steamship Reynolds Corporation, the Cane Mola Company, Ltd., and the James Mores Corporation.

Edward D. Brown appeared as the attorney for the petitioner. It was stated that on Jan. 3 last in the State Supreme Court a judgment was given against the Sugar Products Company for \$239,161 and that the company is unable to satisfy it. The claim upon which the receivership was asked and granted is for \$5,073.

The judgment was obtained by the Spiritus Frabrick Astra of Amsterdam, Holland. A stay of execution was granted in this case. The petition says it will expire shortly and the defendant corporation will then be unable to satisfy the judgment.

It is further alleged many other creditors are pressing their claims and are threatening suits which if pressed will result in judgments, execution and seizure of the defendant's assets, which would compel it to cease the conduct of its business and the filling of profitable contracts for large quantities of molasses and other of its products.

Advance payments have been made against future delivery under the contracts, aggregating more than \$200,000. All of this it is pointed out may be forfeited and lost to the company if the contracts are abandoned. The sale of the assets at this time, it is said, will be at a loss and the creditors will realize very little at a forced sale.

The Sugar Products Company in its answer admitted its financial embarrassment, explaining it as due to the recent drop in the price of sugar. It is said the assets will exceed the liabilities.

ENTERTAINMENT TO PROVIDE MILK FOR ITALIAN BABIES

The American Free Milk and Relief Society for Italy will give an entertainment in Carnegie Hall, Jan. 20, the proceeds of which will buy milk for Italian babies. Mrs. John B. Davis, President of the society, announces. A feature of the entertainment will be an illustrated lecture on Leonardo da Vinci by Dr. John W. Loh. Marie Novello, the pianist, will play and Lucille de Vescevi will sing. Six or only five girls, prominent socially, will act as ushers.

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Baroness, Former Opera Singer, Who Sues for Divorce; Her Son



BARONESS ALMA GENE STACH VON GOLTZHEIM AND HER SON KARL FREDERICK.

POINCARE INFLAMED FRENCH SUSPICION AGAINST BRITAIN, SIR PHILIP GIBBS CHARGES

Reawakened Old Tradition of "Perfidie Albion," Author Says in New Book.

Character sketch of Poincaré by Sir Philip Gibbs in his new book "More That Must Be Told."

Another mind in France intrenched, after the armistice, in the spirit of the past, defying the hope of the future, was that of Poincaré, the war-time President, the later critic of England. In war time he was a nonentity, ridiculed in the reviews, the butt of Gaille wit, which never forgot his secret retreat from Paris when the enemy was so close to the gates in the beginning of the evil days. They used to dress up comic figures in a black uniform with a chauffeur's cap, and address them as "M. le President de Bordeaux," and in such a uniform I saw him visiting his troops and ours, a tall man with a plump, waxen face, expressionless and, I thought, merely stupid.

But after the war and his Presidency, he developed a gift for journalism and his articles had a vicious appeal to the French public because he was venomous in his criticism of the Government, which did not make Germany "pay"—pay all those fantastic billions of gold marks which the French in their simplicity believed were hidden in the German treasury. It was Poincaré who inflamed French suspicion against England, accused us of treachery to French claims in Syria, and of low commercial interests, preventing France from reaping the fruits of victory.

In all the conferences that assembled to carry out the Treaty of Versailles England's influence was depicted by him as unfriendly to French interests, hostile to French policy. He reawakened the old tradition of "perfidie Albion" at a time when every little clerk in Paris believed that English artfulness accounted for the fall in the value of the franc, and French peasants, forgetful too quickly of the young bodies of English boys that lie in their soil as a pledge of friendship, 600,000 of them—said, as some of them said to me: "Nous avons gagné la guerre, mais l'Angleterre va nous manger" (We won the war but England will devour us).

Alas! Alas! It was not good work by M. Poincaré in regard to England. It was worse work for Europe. Because his advocacy of an impossible sum to be paid by Germany delayed the payment of the possible sum which could have been exacted in punishment of her crime against the world. It delayed the recovery of Europe, and perhaps prevented it for all time unless reason prevails very soon.

MANY SCARLET FEVER CASES IN THE CITY

Also Two of Typhus—\$75,000 for More Nurses and Doctors.

Health Commissioner Copeland told the Board of Estimate to-day that there is an unusual number of scarlet fever cases in this city, particularly in Queens. Inspectors sent to Queens discovered thirty cases of scarlet fever in homes that had not been suspected. The Health Commissioner also reported that there are two cases of typhus in this city.

The Estimate Board granted Dr. Copeland \$75,000 for extra doctors and nurses.

ALLEGED WIRE TAPPER HELD WITHOUT BAIL

"Hi" Allen Arrested for Swindle in Chicago in 1919.

Eugene "Hi" Allen, who has a police record covering fifteen years and a dozen more robberies, was arraigned in the West Side Court to-day by Detective Day on suspicion that he is a fugitive from justice wanted in Chicago for a wire-tapping swindle in 1919. He was held without bail.

Allen was arrested by Day last night in the Hotel Cumberland in company with Donald McCormack, known as "London Rob," who was discharged after arraignment charged with suspicion of larceny. Both were heavily drugged. Allen said he had been in Europe lately and had returned to America "to get a wardrobe." The police say he had loaded dice in his pocket.

A COMPLETE STORY EVERY SATURDAY The Evening World FICTION SECTION

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SINGER SUES BARON FOR DIVORCE AFTER SHE STAGES A RAID

Von Goltzheim Fails to Deny Charges of Wife He Stayed Out of War to Wed.

Alma Gene, Baroness Stach von Goltzheim, beautiful wife of the scion of one of Prussia's oldest noble families, Leopold Albert, Baron Stach von Goltzheim, appeared before Justice Lehman in Supreme Court to-day seeking a divorce. She also asks the custody of her five-year-old son, Karl Frederick, whom she affectionately calls "Buster."

The Baron was not in court to offer any defense of the charge that he was surprised in the company of another woman in an apartment at No. 121 West 48th Street on May 29, 1920. The Baroness was a member of the raiding party.

Justice Lehman reserved decision. Before her marriage October 3, 1914, at the West End Presbyterian Church, the Baroness was an American dramatic opera singer and a member of Hammerstein's Grand Opera Company. Her maiden name was Alma Gene Pettler and her parents were socially prominent in Indianapolis.

Baron von Goltzheim fell in love with the beautiful singer in 1914 when the war with Germany began. Instead of returning to join the Kaiser's forces he stayed in America and married Miss Pettler.

The Baron is a first cousin of Field Marshal Baron von der Goltz, in command of the German troops at Brussels during the war. He has a castle on the Rhine and a town home in Berlin.

The Baroness did not seek alimony or counsel fees, but explained that she and her husband had made an arrangement to separate and support a child. She lives in a private residence at West 158th Street and the Hudson.

BAGGAGE TRANSFER RATE PROBE JAN. 26

Public Service Commission Has Many Complaints Over Prices Charged in City.

An investigation as to the fairness of the rates charged for transfers of baggage by the New York Transfer Company and the Westcott Express Company has been set by the Public Service Commission for Jan. 26 at No. 3 Church Street. B. M. Langstaff, assistant counsel, will take testimony.

The commission has many complaints at the rate of \$1.25 for trunks and one cent for baggage moved between any two points in Manhattan south of 150th Street. Complaints are especially numerous over the imposition of the full charge for moving trunks and bags from the Grand Central and Pennsylvania stations to hotels across the street. A woman complains that she had to pay \$1.25 to see her trunk pushed from a steamship to the adjoining ferry house.

HEART ATTACK LED TO DEATH FROM GAS

Bendel Hanesberger, seventy-two, was found dead to-day in the room he occupied in a house which he owned, No. 341 Montauk Avenue, Brooklyn. Other tenants found the man dead and the room filled with gas. Dr. Miller of Beauford Street Hospital said that Hanesberger had a heart attack, and in falling had disconnected the gas tube.

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Call 4000 Beekman, New York, or Brooklyn Office, 4100 Main.

BODDY ALIENISTS CALLED OFF WHEN COUNSEL OBJECTS

Koenig U. to Get Client's History, So He Stops Examination.

Examination into the mental condition of Luther Boddy, the Negro who killed Detectives Miller and Buckley, which had been begun in the Tombs this afternoon, by Drs. Menas B. Gregory and Edward E. Hicks, in behalf of the District Attorney, and Dr. Richard F. Hoffman, for the defense, was abruptly stopped after ten minutes by ex-Judge Morris Koenig, Boddy's counsel.

He said to the representatives of the District Attorney's office, "In view of our inability to obtain a complete history of Boddy and his antecedents, I cannot permit you to examine him at the present time." The representatives immediately withdrew.

When this decision was reported to District Attorney Banton he directed his assistant, Mr. Dineen, to apply to Justice Wasservogel for the appointment of Drs. Gregory and Hicks as "friends of the court" to make the examination.

According to the law, this action will not be possible until formal notice has been served by the Negro's attorneys that a plea of insanity will be made in his behalf. The court would, in that case, have the right to appoint alienists to examine the prisoner to satisfy the court that the plea had been made in good faith.

The benefit for the families of Miller and Buckley, slain detectives, was given at the New Douglas Moving Picture Theatre at 142d Street and Seventh Avenue at midnight last night. The event was arranged by a committee of Negro and white residents of the district and realized \$3,700.

TRAIN KNOCKS DOWN BUILDING; 2 MISSING

Believed Dead in Debris—Four Seriously Hurt.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Jan. 13.—Two men were buried to-day under tons of debris in the Ashley yards of the Jersey Central Railroad when a freight train demolished a storehouse occupied by twelve clerks.

Both of the missing men are believed dead. Four others are in hospitals and other injured employees have gone to their homes.

GENERAL STRIKE THREAT

LONDON, Jan. 13.—A general strike throughout the Union of South Africa is planned in sympathy with the gold and coal miners who are now out, says a Reuter despatch from Johannesburg.

FOUR KILLED, MANY MISSING IN MINE

Several Others Believed Dead and 20 Entombed by Coal Cave-In.

SCRANTON, Jan. 13.—Four men are known to have been killed, several others are believed to be dead and a number of mine workers are entombed as the result of a cave-in in the national mine of the Glen Alden Company in Minooka, just across the southern boundary line of the city.

Miners who escaped said the number of men believed to be behind the barrier is about twenty. There was no confirmation of a report that nearly fifty men were caught. The company has given out no information.

BUSES TO REPLACE MANHATTAN ISLAND STREET RAILWAYS

(Continued From First Page.)

This impediment will remain indefinitely. "Whether by reversal of the court ruling or by legislation, the city will no doubt come into the enjoyment of its fundamental right to serve the transportation needs of its people."

"It seems, therefore, that in scheduling corporate stock funds to be set apart for public purposes, it would be wise to make definite provision for meeting this greatest of all civic needs—the need for adequate, safe and dependable passenger transportation."

"While the present obstruction is being dissolved in the crucible, the time may be well spent in perfecting plans, routing, organizing and preparing for the prompt installation of motor bus service on the 200 routes which will be required to provide the proper surface transportation to supplement and feed the city's vast underground system of rapid transit and to afford communication in the outlying sections of the city where vast amounts of land await the home-builder while the home seeker is forced to remain on congested areas for lack of transportation."

On motion of Brooklyn Borough President Rieglemann, the Board of Estimate went on record as being opposed to elevated lines in the carrying out of future transit plans in any of the five boroughs.

A large delegation of people from the Glendale and Ridgewood sections applauded the Estimate Board's action. They were present to protest against the B. R. T. plan to make the 15th Street Eastern Rapid Transit Railroad extension part elevated.

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